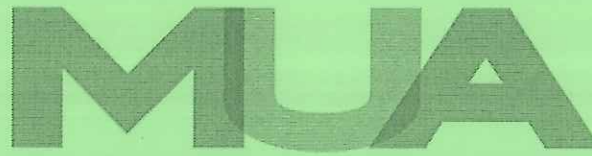


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 319 :     DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

**DATE:            8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2018**

**DURATION:    2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory. ✓
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

25  
45  
70

**QUESTION ONE**

**Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**CORRUPTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

Since the post-colonial Africa, corruption has been a cause for concern because it diverts already limited funds, undermines economic progress and impedes policy changes required for development. Africa presents a typical case of the countries in the world whose development has been undermined and retarded by the menace of corrupt practices. A series of reforms have been carried out in all the African countries so as to make the system (African states) efficient and result oriented. However, the anticipated gains of such efforts or reforms have not been visible due to series of factors which include that of corruption. Without doubt, corruption has permeated the African society and anyone who can say that corruption in Africa has not yet become alarming is either a fool, a crook or else does not live in this continent. The situation has gone so bad to the extent that whichever way one views corruption, it involves a violation of public duty or deviation from high moral standards in exchange for (or in anticipation of) personal pecuniary gains. It is connected with moral and dishonest acts.

The effects of corruption are felt in the political and social, as well as the economic, spheres. Although the direct costs of corruption may be high in terms of lost revenue or funds diverted from their intended use, the indirect costs in terms of the economic distortions; inefficiencies and waste resulting from corrupt practices are more problematic over the long-term and thus make it more difficult to address. Corruption increases the costs of doing business, wastes resources, hence radically reduce revenues accruing to the state. It also results in poor service delivery, "moonlighting" or multiple concurrent sources of employment and refusal to perform normal functions without additional payment. Moreover, corruption deepens poverty and makes it difficult for ordinary people to get ahead as the result of their own efforts. There is increasing evidence that the social and economic cost of corruption disproportionately affects the poor, who not only suffer from the lack of services and efficient government, but who are also powerless to resist the demands



of corrupt officials. Different arguments have been put forward to explain the pervasiveness of corruption in Africa these include poverty, the personalization of public office, the political culture and the inability of leaders to overcome their colonial mentality in respect of their perception of public office.

#### **Required**

- a) Discuss the negative impacts of corruption in relation to development (10marks)
- b) Describe ways of curbing corruption in Kenya (10marks)
- c) Discuss the importance of public-private partnership in development (5marks)

#### **QUESTION TWO**

- a) Discuss **five** characteristics of Planning (10marks)
- b) Examine **five** major benefits of Rights based approach to planning (5marks)

#### **QUESTION THREE**

- a) Discuss planning and implementation cycle (10marks)
- b) Identify **five** ways in which land use planning utilizes limited resources (5marks)

#### **QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Describe five Guiding principles in conducting a situation analysis (10marks)
- b) Identify **five** characteristics of a democracy (5marks)

#### **QUESTION FIVE**

Social Protection is defined as a range of protective public actions carried out by the state and others in response to vulnerability and poverty. Discuss **five** weaknesses in implementing social protection programs (15marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

GAD (Gender and Development) concept emerged from a frustration with the lack of progress of Women in Development (WID) policy, in changing women's lives and in influencing the broader development agenda. Discuss Gender and development in Kenya (15marks)